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School Herald Extra,

FOR JANUARY, 1887.

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**Rulers of  
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# Rulers of the World.

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CHICAGO:  
W. I. CHASE,  
SCHOOL HERALD OFFICE,  
1887.







# Rulers of the World

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## KINGS, PRINCES AND STATESMEN OF OUR TIME.

---

### **EUROPE.**

#### 1. How many and what are the states of Europe?

Eighteen—not counting minor and dependent states Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Bulgaria.

#### 2. What is Austria-Hungary? *Sec. 50.\**

A bipartite state, consisting of the Austrian empire and the Hungarian kingdom. Each state has its separate government, and the two are united only in the person of the monarch, and in a joint parliament and ministry, the two latter having a prescribed sphere of legislation and administration.

#### 3. Who is monarch of this state?

Franz Josef I, of the house of Habsburg-Lorraine. He is 56 years of age; succeeded his uncle Ferdinand in 1848. Married in 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria.

HEIR APPARENT.—Archduke Rudolph, the emperor's eldest son, born in 1858 and now a general in the Austrian army.

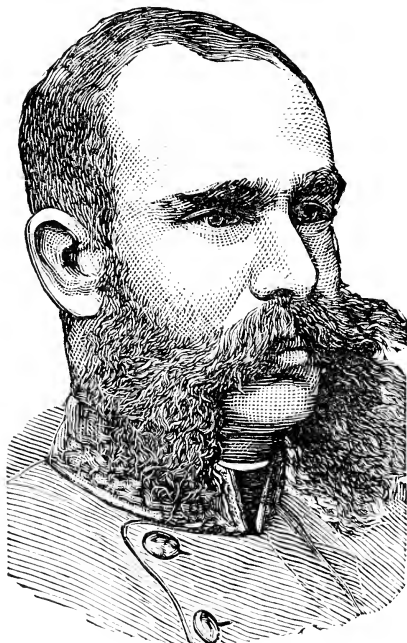
#### 4. What gives Austria prominence just now?

Her pronounced opposition to Russia in the Balkan

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\*References here and elsewhere are to Section of "Civil Government in Theory and Practice": or to Volume and Page of the *School Herald*.

states. The recent official declaration of Koloman Tisza, to the effect that no power would be permitted to establish a protectorate over the states on the Danube, defined the position taken by Austria-Hungary, as the



FRANZ JOSEPH I.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING OF HUNGARY.

leader of the European powers in their opposition to Russian aggression.

5. Who is Koloman Tisza?

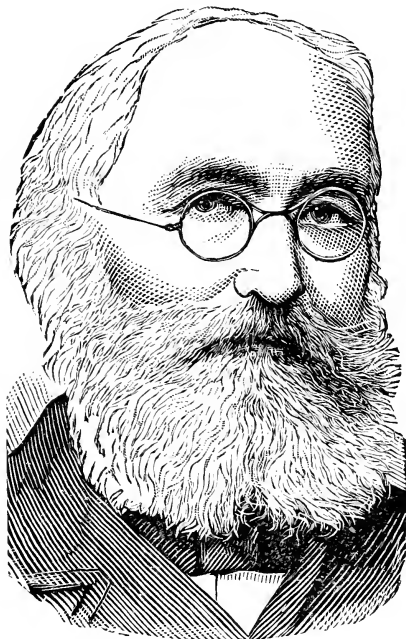
Prime minister of Hungary; this office he has held since Feb. 25, 1877.

6. Who is prime minister of Austria?

Count Edward Taafe, appointed to the office, Aug. 19, 1879.

7. Who is foreign minister of Austria-Hungary?

Count G. Kalnoky de Korospatak; appointed Nov. 21, 1881.



KOLOMAN TISZA.

PRIME MINISTER OF HUNGARY.

8. What is the government of Belgium? *Sec. 95.*

A constitutional monarchy, governed by a king and a

---

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Population, (1880) 39,206,052; army, peace footing, 284,000; war footing, 1,095,833; navy, 40 vessels, of which but 11 are iron-clad. Finances are in a bad way, as there is a chronic deficit of some \$20,000,000 in the annual budget, and the national debt is \$2,262,281,860.

parliament of two houses, both houses elected by popular suffrage.

9. Who is King of the Belgians ?

Leopold II, son of Leopold I, the father being before his election to the throne of Belgium, a prince of the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Leopold II is 51 years



LEOPOLD II.

KING OF THE BELGIANS.

of age ; was married in 1853, to Marie Henriette, daughter of Archduke Joseph of Austria.

HEIR APPARENT.—The king has three daughters but no sons. The royal succession is in the direct line of heirs male, in the order of primogeniture. The king's eldest brother is Philippe, Count of Flanders.

10. What are the chief issues in Belgian politics ?

The control of the public schools and the suppression

of socialistic agitation. The Clericals and Liberals differ widely as to the policy of teaching religious doctrine in the schools, and elections generally turn on this issue. The wage-workers in many parts of the state are infected with socialistic doctrines, and strikes and riots frequently occur, or are prevented only by the vigilance of the authorities.

11. How is Denmark governed? *Sec.* 108.

By a king and parliament under a liberal constitution.

12. Is the government therefore liberal?

No; the government is reactionary, not to say tyrannical. The present prime minister, with the approval of the king, has wrested the constitution far away from its rational interpretation, and carries on the government in defiance of the majority in the lower house of parliament.

13. Who is King of Denmark? V. VI, p. 159.

Christian IX, a man 68 years of age, the fourth son of the duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. Succeeded to the throne in 1863, under the treaty of London of 1852 and the Danish law of succession of 1853. Married Louise, daughter of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in 1842.

HEIR APPARENT.—Prince Frederik, born in 1843; married in 1869, a daughter of the king of Sweden and Norway.

14. Who is prime minister of Denmark?

Jacob Broennum Scavenius Estrup, appointed in 1875

15. What is the government of France? *Sec.* 57.

A republic. The legislative power is vested in a congress of two houses, and the executive in a president elected for a term of seven years, by the congress. In practice both powers are exercised by the ministry, which exists subject to the will of the majority in the chamber of deputies.

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BELGIUM.—Population (1883), 5,720,807; military strength on war footing 103,683, excluding civic guards; no navy; financially sound; public debt, \$337,371,095.

16. Who is president of France? V. V, p. 198.

M. Grevy, elected to that office first in 1879, and re-elected Dec. 28, 1885.

17. What is notable in the history of ministerial government under the French republic?



CHRISTIAN IX.

KING OF DENMARK.

The frequent changes in the ministry, showing the

---

DENMARK.—Population (1884), 2,045,179; army, on war footing, 50,522 men; navy, 44 steam vessels, mounting 232 guns. Deficit in last years' budget, \$1,081,585; national debt, \$64,926,375.

fickleness of the majority in the chamber of deputies.

18. Who is the prime minister?

M. Rene Goblet, who succeeded M. de Freycinet Dec. 11, 1886. M. Goblet had previous to this accession to power held the offices of under secretary of jus-



FRANCOIS PAUL JULES GREVY,  
PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

tice (1879), minister of the interior (1882) and minister of public instruction (1885-86).

19. What are the main questions in French politics?

The placating of the Radical, or semi-socialistic ele-

ment, and vigilance to defeat the schemes of the monarchical pretenders.

20. Who are these monarchical pretenders?

Prince "Jerome" Bonaparte and the Count of Paris.



M. RENE GOBLET,

PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE.

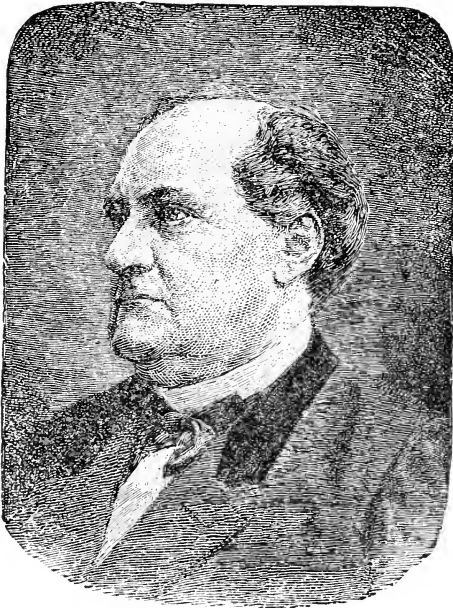
These have been banished from France as enemies of the state.

21. Who is Prince "Jerome" Bonaparte?

He is the recognized head of the house of Bonaparte. His name is Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte,



but he is popularly known by the name of his father, Jerome Bonaparte, whom Napoleon I made king of Westphalia. He has been conspicuous in politics ever since the revolution of 1848, but cannot be styled a leader, as he is personally unpopular. He is a man of 64 years of age and has two sons, Princes Victor and Louis.



PRINCE "JEROME" BONAPARTE,

22. Who is the Count of Paris? V. VI, p. 36.

He is the grandson of King Louis Philippe of France. He was born in 1838. By the death of the Comte de

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FRANCE.—Population (1881), 37,672,048. Army, in peace 502,866, in war 3,750,000 men, including all reserves. Navy, (1883) 366 vessels, of which 72 are iron clad. Expenditures are fully equal to revenue, and the national debt is \$4,710,000,000.

Chambord in 1883 he became heir to the claims of the elder as well as the younger branch of the Bourbon family.

23. What is the government of Germany? *Sec. 46.*

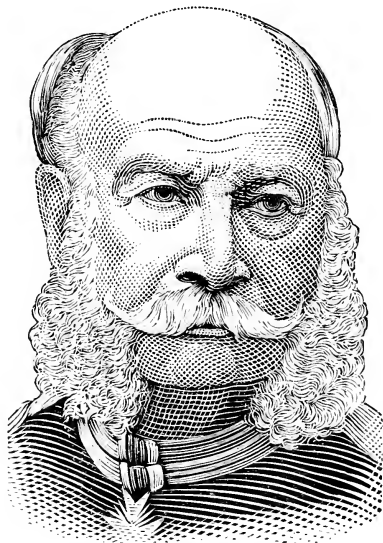


LOUIS PHILIPPE ALBERT D'ORLEANS  
COUNT OF PARIS.

A federation or empire of twenty-two monarchical and three republican states. The central power consists of three factors—the presidency, which is vested in the German Emperor, the federal council (bundesrath) and the federal parliament (reichstag).

24. Who is the German Emperor?

Wilhelm I, of the house of Hohenzollern, king of Prussia, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III, of Prussia. Born in 1797, he was educated as a soldier, and served in the army under his brother, the King of Prussia, whom he succeeded in 1861. Was proclaimed emperor of Germany at Versailles, France, Jan. 18, 1871.



WILLIAM I.

GERMAN EMPEROR AND KING OF PRUSSIA.

Was married in 1829 to Augusta, daughter of the Grand duke of Saxe Weimar.

HEIR APPARENT—Prince Friedrich Wilhelm; born in 1831. Is now a field marshal in the Prussian army. Was married in 1858 to Princess Victoria, daughter of Queen Victoria of England.

25. Who is chancellor of the empire?

Prince Otto von Bismarck-Schonhausen. Prince Bis-

marck was made prime minister of Prussia in 1862, chancellor of the North German confederation in 1867, and chancellor of the empire in 1871, when the empire took the place of the confederation.

26. Why is Bismarck famous?



FRIEDRICH WILHELM,  
CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

The unification of Germany, and the political greatness of Prussia and the empire of which she is the head, are ascribed to the sagacity and statesmanship of Bismarck. He is supposed to guide the foreign policy of the empire, and at the same time administer the domes-

tic affairs of state with vigilance and foresight.

27. How many and what are the component states of the empire?

Twenty-five—not including the imperial province of Alsace-Lorraine. There are four kingdoms, six grand



PRINCE BISMARCK.

duchies, five duchies, seven principalities, and three free towns.

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STATES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE:—

PRUSSIA.—King, Wilhelm I. Members in the federal council (showing importance in the empire), 17. Sec. 171.

BAVARIA.—King, Otto. Regent, Prince Luitpold. Councillors, 6. Sec. 172.

WURTEMBERG.—King, Karl I. Councillors, 4. Sec. 173.

SAXONY.—King, Albert I. Councillors, 4. Sec. 174.

BADEN.—Grand duke, Friedrich I. Councillors, 3. Sec. 175.

MECKLENBERG-SCHWERIN.—Grand duke, Friedrich Franz III. Councillors, 2. Sec. 176.

28. What is the present policy of the imperial government?

For the past ten years it has been the policy of the German empire to concern itself entirely with domestic and colonial affairs, ignoring, as far as may be, the schemes of other European nations. Even the promotion of colonies was neglected until within the last two or three years.

29. What is the domestic policy of the government?

To enlarge the sphere of its powers, to discourage the growth of liberal or democratic opinions, and to make the administration, as far as possible, independent of the popular will. At the outset, Chancellor Bismarck sought and received the support of the German Liberals, but after the formation of the empire, he broke with them and pursued a contrary policy. This change of course is especially noticeable in the history of the Prussian "Kulturkampf."

30. What was this "Kulturkampf"? V. VI, p. 28.

The contest between the Prussian government and Roman Catholic church over the direction of educational and ecclesiastical affairs. The contest was begun by the state fifteen years or more ago, and was pursued

HESSE.—Grand duke, Ludwig IV. Councillors, 3. Sec. 177.

OLDENBERG.—Grand duke, Peter I. Councillors, 1. Sec. 178.

SAXE-WEIMAR.—Grand duke, Karl Alexander. Councillors, 1. Sec. 180.

MECKLENBERG-STRELITZ.—Grand duke, Friedrich Wilhelm I. Councillors, 1. Sec. 176.

BRUNSWICK.—(Throne vacant). Councillors, 2. Sec. 179.

SAXE-MEININGEN.—Duke, Georg II. Councillors, 1. Sec. 180.

ANHALT.—Duke, Friedrich. Councillors, 1. Sec. 182.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.—Duke, Ernst II. Councillors, 1. Sec. 181.

SAXE-ALTENBURG.—Duke, Ernst. Councillors, 1. Sec. 180.

WALDECK.—Prince, Georg Victor. Councillors, 1. Sec. 184.

LIPPE.—Prince, Waldemar. Councillors, 1. Sec. 184.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.—Prince, Georg. Councillors, 1. Sec. 186.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERHAUSEN.—Prince, Karl II. Councillors, 1. Sec. 186.

REUSS-SCHLEIZ.—Prince, Heinrich XIV. Councillors, 1. Sec. 187.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.—Prince, Adolf. Councillors, 1. Sec. 185.

REUSS-GREIZ.—Prince, Heinrich XXII. Councillors, 1. Sec. 187.

HAMBURG, LUBECK AND BREMEN.—Free towns, governed by their own representatives. Each is entitled to a representative in the federal council. Secs. 188-191.

with ardor, but was afterward allowed to decline and was finally abandoned in 1886, the government restoring its diplomatic intercourse with the Vatican and repealing laws calculated to hamper or offend the church.



VICTORIA I.

QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND EMPRESS  
OF INDIA.

31. What change occurred in Germany's commercial policy?

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Population (1880) 45,234,061. Army, peace footing, 427,274 men and 13,998 officers; war footing, 1,456,677 men and 35,427 officers. Navy, 90 steam vessels, with 555 guns, including 27 iron clads, and 16,500 men. Financial standing, good. National debt, \$98,760,000.

A change in the direction of the protection of home industries by the imposition of high tariff duties on imports.

32. What is the government of Great Britain and Ireland? *Sec.* 59.



ALBERT EDWARD.

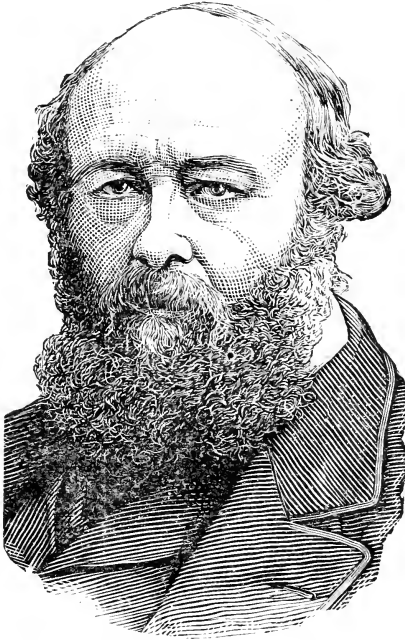
PRINCE OF WALES.

A constitutional monarchy. The supreme legislative power resides in a parliament of two houses, the house of commons, elected by popular suffrage, and the house of peers, consisting of members by hereditary right, by appointment or by election. In practice, almost all the



legislative power, as well as the executive power traditionally resident in the sovereign, is exercised by the ministry, which exists subject to the pleasure of the majority in the house of commons.

33. Who is sovereign of Great Britain?



THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND.

Victoria I, of the house of Hanover. She is the daughter of Edward, the fourth son of George III. She was born in 1819; succeeded her uncle, William IV, in 1837; was married in 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

HEIR APPARENT.—Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. Born in 1841, and now a society man of some reputation. Married, in 1863, the Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Denmark.



HON. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

34. Who is prime minister of the United Kingdom?  
Robert A. T. G. Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, the leader of the Conservative party. Salisbury took office in

July, 1886, the Liberal party having just been defeated in a general election. He had once before held the premiership, but only for a few months, from June, 1885, to January, 1886. Under Beaconsfield he was foreign secretary. He is thought none too scrupulous in his political methods, and as a statesman does not rank very high.



CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

35. Who is the leader of the opposition?

Hon. W. E. Gladstone, for nearly twenty years the leader of the English Liberals. The Liberal party is at present divided, and as Mr. Gladstone is an old man (born Dec. 29, 1809) his return to power cannot be counted upon. But though his political career should end tomorrow, it is already sufficient to render him a marked man in history. As to his rank as a statesman,

there is wide difference of opinion, but all admit his ability as a political leader, and of his earnestness and sincerity there can be but little doubt.

36. What causes the division in the Liberal party?  
V. VI, pp. 45, 52.



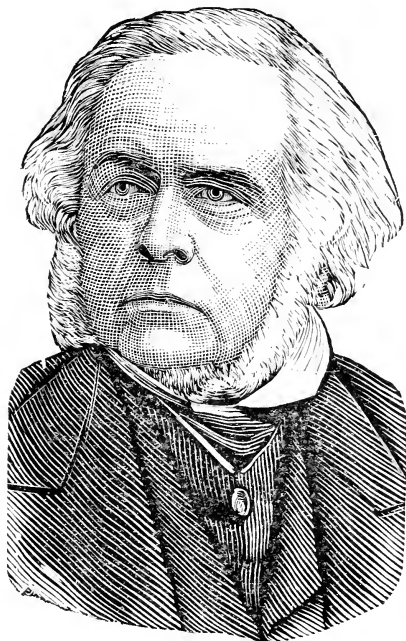
HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

The proposal—brought forward by Gladstone in the spring of 1886—to establish an Irish parliament at Dublin for the control of Irish affairs. This measure was rejected by the house of commons, as many Liberal members voted against it. Parliament was dissolved, and in the election which followed the dissenting Lib-

erals opposed Gladstone and his followers, urging the preservation of the parliamentary union with Ireland.

37. What was the result of the election?

The utter rejection of the Gladstonian Irish policy by the people of England, the new parliament standing:



HON. JOHN BRIGHT.

Conservative, 318; Gladstonian, 192; Unionist Liberals, 75; Parnellites, or Irish Home Rulers, 85.

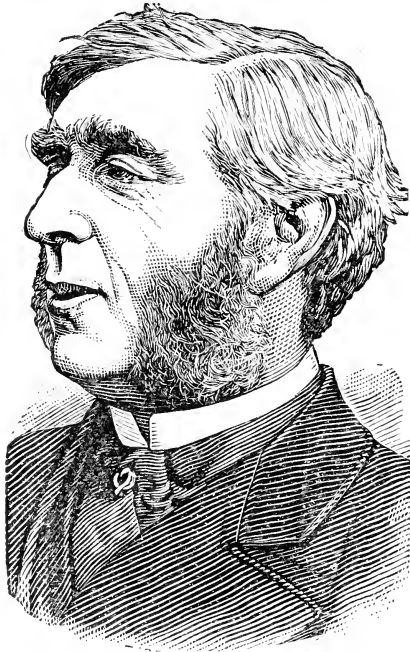
38. Who is head of the Irish Home Rule party?

Charles Stewart Parnell. Though comparatively a young man (born in 1846) he has been since 1877 the leader of the Irish Home Rule party. Is called, on ac-

count of his influence with his countrymen, the "Uncrowned King of Ireland."

39. How is Irish home rule connected with the land question?

It is understood that any Irish parliament will favor



HON. GEORGE J. GOSCHEN,  
CHANCELOT OF THE EXCHEQUER.

the claim of the Irish tenant to the possession of his holding, and either force the landlords to accept less rent or dispossess them altogether. For this reason, Gladstone proposed that the government of the United

Kingdom buy out the landlords and resell the land to the tenants.

40. What was the effect of this proposal?

It did not lessen the hostility of the landed gentry, but it excited the opposition of the English Radicals and strengthened the Liberal Unionists.

41. Who is leader of the English Radicals?

Joseph Chamberlain, M. P. Mr. Chamberlain has held the offices of president of the board of trade and chairman of the local government board in the Liberal ministry, resigning the latter to oppose the Irish home rule bill. His parliamentary career has been short and not altogether brilliant, but he is the spokesman of his faction and as such becomes its leader, overshadowing that eminent Radical, John Bright.

42. Who is John Bright?

A popular leader in England—son of a Quaker cotton spinner of Lancashire—who fifty odd years ago came into prominence as a leader of the anti-corn-law agitation. A gifted orator, and an advocate of the people's rights, he became a popular idol, and was soon invited to join the Liberal party, but though as member of parliament from Birmingham he generally acted with the Liberals, he persistently refused office, until 1882, when he joined Gladstone's cabinet. Being a Quaker, he resigned rather than sanction the war with Egypt, but continued as a Liberal until the introduction of the Irish home rule bill, which he vehemently opposed.

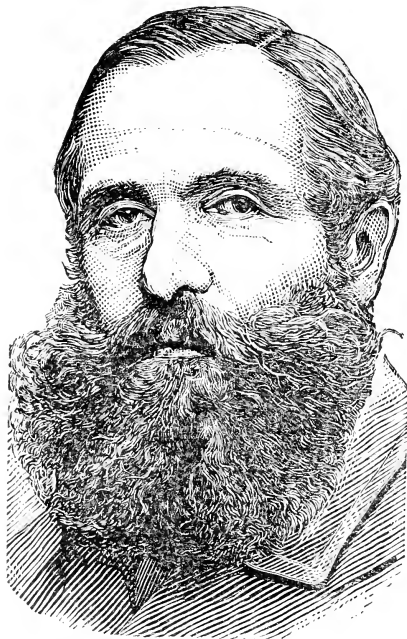
43. Beside the Radicals, who compose the Unionist Liberals?

Certain Whig-Liberals, led by the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Geo. Goschen. This group stands between the Conservatives and the Gladstonians, voting sometimes with the one and sometimes with the other.

44. Who is the Conservative leader in the house of commons?

Not (as might be expected) the prime minister, but

the chancellor of the exchequer, Geo. J. Goschen, who is *ex officio*, the party spokesman, though he is not by rights a Conservative but a Liberal Unionist. The leading Conservative in the house is Wm. H. Smith, now first lord of the treasury.



EARL SPENCER.

45. Who is Gladstone's lieutenant in the Liberal party?

Since the defection of the Marquis of Hartington, the lieutenancy is divided between Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Earl Spencer. (There are other conspicuous Liberals, such as H. C. E. Childers, Lord Rose-



bery and Mr. John Morley, who may come to the front should Gladstone retire.)

46. Who is Sir William Harcourt?

Harcourt is a man of about sixty years, who has been in parliament for eighteen years and in the Liberal cabinet since 1880. He is a "useful" man and a devoted follower of his chief.

47. Who is Earl Spencer?

John Poyntz Spencer, eldest son of the fourth earl of the name, was born in 1835. Has served as lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1868-74 and 1885-6, and as lord president of the council in 1880-85.

48. What is the government of Greece? *Sec. 112.*

A monarchy of strictly defined powers. The executive power is vested in the king and the legislative authority in the parliament of one chamber. In practice a responsible ministry carries on the government.

49. Who is king of Greece?

George I, the second son of the present king of Denmark. Born in 1845, he was elected king of Greece in 1863, when but 18 years of age. Was married, four years later, to Olga, niece of the Czar Alexander II of Russia.

HEIR APPARENT—Prince Konstantinos, Duke of Sparta, eldest son of the king, born in 1868.

50. Who is prime minister of Greece?

M. Tricoupis, the leader of the conservative party, who succeeded M. Delyannis after the general election early in 1886. The premier is an old man, long versed in affairs of state.

51. What are the relations between Greece and the European powers?

The relations between Greece and European powers

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GREAT BRITAIN.—Population (1881) 35,246,633. Army (1883) 181,971 men and 7,199 officers, besides 136,778 militia and 102,810 volunteers. Navy, 233 vessels, 62 ironclads. Public debt, (1885) \$3,701,653,270.

(except France and Denmark) are not altogether friendly, as Greece resents the action of the powers in forcing her to desist from war with Turkey in the spring of 1886.

52. Why did Greece wish to attack Turkey? V. VI, p. 13.

To secure possession of the territory awarded her by



GEORGE I.

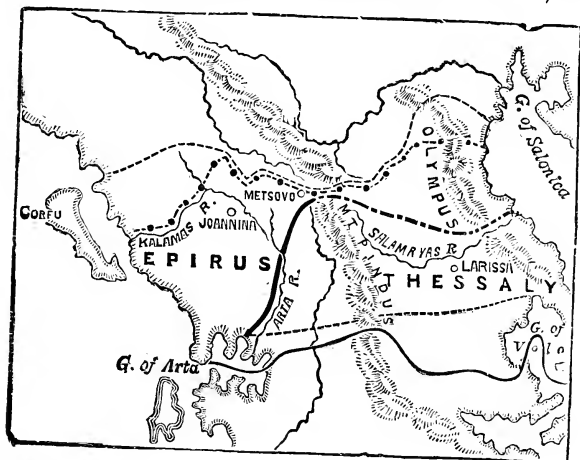
KING OF GREECE.

the Berlin conference of 1880. Greece had demanded her ancient provinces of Thessaly and Epirus, and the conference—called under the Berlin treaty—awarded her most of her claim. Turkey refused to evacuate the provinces, and the Constantinople conference of 1881

reduced the award, leaving most of Epirus still subject to the Turk. Greece submitted under protest and, after the Bulgarian union of 1885, declared her intention of forcibly occupying the disputed territory.

53. How was she forced to desist?

The European powers, (except France and Denmark) joined in a command that she disband her forces, and



- Boundary of 1832.
- · · · · Adopted by the Berlin Conference of 1880.
- - - - - Boundaries proposed by Greece and Turkey.
- - - - - Settled by Constantinople Conference of 1881.

### THE GRECIAN BOUNDARIES.

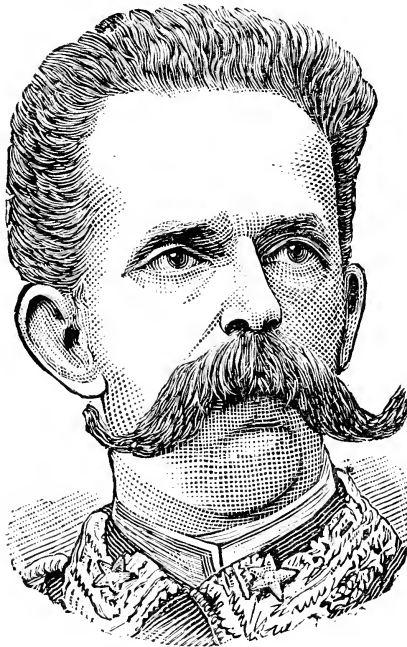
sent their fleets to blockade her ports and compel her obedience.

54. How is Italy governed? *Sec. 110.*

By a king and parliament, theoretically sharing the

GREECE.—Population (1879) 1,979,453. Army, 35,000 men; navy, 16 vessels—4 iron-clad—with 2,637 men. Revenue, \$16,173,910; expenditure, \$15,898,135; public debt, \$86,264,800.

legislative power, which they exercise by and through a responsible ministry. The parliament consists of two chambers—a chamber of deputies elected by the people under a tax-paying qualification, and a senate appointed for life by the crown.



HUMBERT I,  
KING OF ITALY.

55. Who is king of Italy?

Humbert I, who succeeded his father, Victor Emanuel Jan. 9, 1878. Humbert was born in 1844; married in 1868, to Margarita, the daughter of the duke of Genoa.

HEIR APPARENT.—Victor Emanuel, prince of Naples, born in 1869.

56. Who is prime minister of Italy?

Signor Agostino Depretis, who has held the place with slight intermissions since 1881. He is a man of 61, devoted to home affairs and inaggressive in his foreign policy.



POPE LEO XIII.

57. What are the relations between the Italian government and the Vatican?

The church of Rome—called the Vatican from the name of the papal residence—has never condoned the forcible annexation, in 1870, of the papal states to the Italian Kingdom. Hence the relations between the

pope and the government are not altogether friendly. Roman Catholicism is, however, the established church in Italy, and the pope is recognized as its supreme spiritual head. He is also, though deprived of temporal power, considered as possessed of his "former dignities as a reigning prince," and as such maintains diplomatic relations with most European states.

58. How is the pope chosen?

He is elected (for life, of course) by the college of cardinals. The sacred college contains about seventy cardinals, including bishops, priests and deacons.

59. Who is the present supreme pontiff?

The present pontiff or pope, is Leo XIII, elected Feb. 21, 1878. He was born in 1810, the son of Luigi Pecci, educated for the priesthood, which he joined in 1837; was made bishop in 1843 and cardinal ten years later.

60. What is the government of Montenegro? *Sec. 119.*

A patriarchal despotism. All power centers in, and emanates from, the person of the hospodar or prince.

61. Who is prince of Montenegro?

Nicholas I, born in 1848, and succeeded his uncle, Danilo I, in 1860.

62. What is the government of Holland or the Netherlands? *Sec. 105.*

A monarchy of limited powers, the chief authority being vested in the states general, an assembly of two houses. The upper house is chosen (with a property qualification), by the provincial councils. The lower house is elected by the people.

63. Who is king of the Netherlands?

**ITALY.**—Population (1881), 28,459,451. Army (peace footing) 170,000 men; permanent army, 750,765; army (war footing) 2,400,000 men. Navy, 72 war vessels, with 20 ironclads, several of these among the most powerful made. Revenue (1885), \$312,142,530; expenditure, \$311,286,705; debt, \$2,201,903,485.

**MONTENEGRO.**—Population, 245,380. No army in peace, but in war every man over 14 enrolled, giving a force of about 28,000 men. Revenue, \$35,750.

Willem III, born in 1817, the son of Willem II, whom he succeeded in 1849. Married in 1839, the daughter of the king of Wurtemberg. This wife dying in 1877, he was married a second time, in 1879, to the Princess Emma, daughter of the prince of Waldeck.



PRINCESS WILHELMINA.

HEIR APPARENT.—Princess Wilhelmina, offspring of second marriage, born Aug. 31, 1880.

64. Who is prime minister of Holland?

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NETHERLANDS.—Population, (1885) 4,278,272; army (war footing) 62,684 men and 2,326 officers; navy, 120 men of war, 23 of them iron-clads. Revenue, (1885) \$47,230,660; expenditure, \$59,686,080; debt \$450,300,000.

A. P. C. Van Karnbeek, also minister of foreign affairs. Appointed in 1886.

65. How is Portugal governed? *Sec. 101.*

By a king and parliament under a constitution. The



PRINCE CARLOS,

DUKE OF BRAGANZA AND CROWN PRINCE OF PORTUGAL.

parliament is in two houses, a chamber of deputies and a house of peers.

66. Who is king of Portugal?

Luis I, son of Queen Maria II, and of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg. Born in 1838 and succeeded his



brother, King Pedro V, in 1861. Was married in 1862 to a daughter of King Victor Emanuel of Italy.

HEIR APPARENT.—Prince Carlos, Duke of Braganza. This prince is the king's eldest son, a man of 23, recently married to the daughter of the Count of Paris.



CHARLES I.

KING OF ROUMANIA.

67. Who is prime minister of Portugal?

Senhor Lucianna de Castro.

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PORTUGAL.—Population (1881), 4,306,554. Army, 32,750 men and 1,583 officers. Navy, 39 ships, many scarcely sea worthy. Revenue (1885), \$34,265,780; expenditure, \$35,172,660; debt, (1884) \$400,000,000.

68. How is Roumania governed? *Sec. 116.*

The constitution vests the legislative authority in a parliament of two houses, and the executive power in the king with the limitation that all royal acts must be sanctioned by a responsible ministry. Both houses of parliament are elected by the people.

69. Who is king of Roumania?

Charles I, elected prince by the National Assembly in 1866; proclaimed king in 1881. He was born in 1839, the son of Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. He succeeded Prince Alexander John I, who had been deposed by a revolution. Was married in 1869, to Princess Elizabeth von Neuwied.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.—Ferdinand, (nephew) of Hohenzollern.

70. What is the government of Russia? *Sec. 121.*

An autocracy, based upon the doctrine of the absolute supremacy of the emperor of all the Russias. In making conquests, the autocrat of Russia has assumed the sovereign title peculiar to each conquered province, but has wholly abolished all constitutions, so far as they may be made the basis of political rights. Institutions of local government are tolerated, subject to the will of his imperial majesty.

71. Who is emperor of Russia?

Alexander III. Was born in 1845; married in 1866, to Maria Dagmar, daughter of the king of Denmark; ascended the throne after the assassination of his father, March 13, 1881. The present czar is represented as self-willed, with a taste for political affairs, and his personal influence is more extended than that of his father. In character he resembles his grandfather, the Emperor Nicholas.

HEIR APPARENT.—Grand-duke Nicholas, the czar's eldest son, born in 1868.

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ROUMANIA.—Population (estimated) 5,376,000; army (peace footing), 18,532; (war footing), 150,000. No surplus in the budget, and the debt is something over one hundred and fifty millions.

72. Who is prime minister of Russia?

There is no premier in the Russian ministry, the members of the cabinet being (as in the United States) individually and not collectively responsible. From time to time some minister rises to prominence, in the opinion of the press correspondents, and (perhaps) in the esteem of the czar, whose will the minister does not presume to question. Just at present, the head of the for-



ALEXANDER III.

EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

ign office is (next to his imperial master) the prominent figure in the government.

73. Who is the minister of foreign affairs?

M. de Giers, who succeeded Prince Gortschakoff four years ago. He comes of a Swedish-Finn family of Jewish extraction, and has not the social prestige of his predecessor. But he has spent the best part of his life in the foreign office, and the czar seems to have



NICHOLAS DE GIERS.

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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RUSSIA.—Population, (1882) (including Siberia) 102,683,124; army (peace footing), 780,081; (war footing), 2,300,000; navy, 385 steamships, of which 29 are ironclads. Russia is deeply in debt, but exact amount is not known, interest bearing part is \$2,082,500,000; interest amounting to \$143,369,625 annually. Amount of revenue, called for by budget of 1884, is \$628,417,190.

every confidence in him. It is reported that he has neither the ability nor the power exercised by Prince Gortschakoff, but this report comes from persons not altogether friendly to the minister they decry.

74. How is the foreign office brought into prominence?

Through the efforts of the government to extend its territory. This has brought it into collision with the interests of other European powers, and diplomacy is necessary to satisfy the offended governments and avoid war. Russian encroachment on the territory and rights of Afghanistan, Turkey and Bulgaria are the chief grounds of complaint.

75. What are the sources of Russia's strength and weakness in this contest?

Her strength lies in the number of her inhabitants, and in her geographical position, which renders her less open to attack. Her weakness is in the disorderly state of her finances, and the political apathy of the people under despotism, which has nourished, (if it did not also produce) that form of socialism peculiar to the Russian Nihilists.

76. What is Servia? *Sec. 114.*

A kingdom with a constitution recently remodeled in liberal form. The executive power is vested in the king and his ministers, and the legislative power in an assembly of two houses elected by the people.

77. Who is king of Servia?

Milan I, son of Prince Milosch Obrenovich, the founder of the dynasty. Milan was born in 1855, came to the throne as prince in 1872, was married three years later to Fraulein Nathalie von Keschko. Was proclaimed king in 1882.

HEIR APPARENT.—Prince Alexander, born in 1876.

78. What is the government of Spain? *Sec. 103.*

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SERVIA.—Population, (1883) 1,820,000; regular army, 15,000, reserve, 60,000. Revenue, (1885) \$7,691,470; expenditure (1885) \$7,609,325; public debt, (1884) \$35,000,000.

A kingdom, in which a constitution has been granted by the king to his people. The legislative power is shared by the king and the cortes, the latter a parliament of two houses. The upper house is a senate con-



MILAN I.  
KING OF SERVIA.

taining members by hereditary right, by appointment and by election. The lower house contains the deputies of the people.

79. Who is king of Spain?

Alfonso Leon, born May 17, 1886, the posthumous child of King Alfonso XII. The country is, therefore, under a regency.

HEIR APPARENT.—Infant Marie-de-las-Mercedes, sister of the infant king, born in 1880.



QUEEN CHRISTINA.  
REGENT OF SPAIN.

80. Who is regent of Spain?

Queen Marie Christina, the mother of the king. She

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SPAIN.—Population, (1883) 169,962,621; army, peace footing, 100,000; navy 134 steamvessels, and 12 iron-clads and about 20,000 men. Expenditure generally exceeds the revenue, and there is a debt, \$1,190,000,000.

was an Austrian archduchess previous to her marriage with King Alfonso in 1879.

81. Who is prime minister of Spain?

Senor Sagasta, the leader of the Spanish Liberals.



SENOR SAGASTA.  
PREMIER OF SPAIN.

Sagasta is an old and experienced statesman, and is backed in the present cortes, by a large majority. The opposition consists of factions—conservatives, members of the “*Dynastic Left*,” (or democrats who accept the monarchy) and Republicans.



82. Who is the pretender to the Spanish throne?

Don Carlos, grandson of Carlos de Bourbon, the second son of Charles IV. The line of the elder brother, Ferdinand VII, is not yet extinct and the claims of the Carlist pretenders are founded chiefly on their wishes to reign.

83. What is Sweden and Norway? *Sec. 54.*



OSCAR II.

KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

A bipartite state united in the person of the king. They have a diplomatic service in common, but in every other particular have separate and distinct governments.

84. Who is King of Sweden and Norway?

Oscar II, born in 1829, third son of Oscar I. Suc-

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SWEDEN.—Population (1884), 4,644,448; army, (peace footing) 38,814 men and 1,734 officers, (war footing), 176,954 men; navy, 54 war vessels 14 of these iron-clads, 6,000 officers and men, and reserve of 35,000 Revenue, (1885) \$22,876,250; expenditure, \$22,653,610; debt, all for railways, \$63,945,945.

NORWAY.—Population, 1,925,000; army, 18,000 men; navy, 47 steamers, 4 being iron-clads. Revenue, (1885) \$11,632,865; expenditure, (1885) \$10,896,840; debt, (1884) \$29,972,320.

ceeded his brother, Carl XV, in 1872. Married, in 1857, Sophia, daughter of the duke of Nassau.

HEIR APPARENT.—Prince Gustaf, duke of Wermland. Eld-est son of the king, born in 1858, and married in 1881 to a daughter of the grand duke of Baden.

85. What is the government of Sweden?

A limited monarchy in which the executive power is vested in the king, and the legislative power in the king and parliament of two houses. Both houses of parliament are elected by the people, but the members of the upper house are chosen indirectly through provincial and municipal assemblies.

86. Who is prime minister of Sweden?

Oskar R. Themptander, appointed in May, 1884.

87. What is the government of Norway?

It is very similar to that of Sweden, but has a more liberal basis, inasmuch as the king in Norway has no absolute veto on legislation, but only a temporary one. The storting, or parliament, is elected by the people, and by its own action re-adjusts itself as a congress of two houses, a senate being formed of one-fourth of the house.

88. Who is prime minister?

John Sverdrup, the head of the Liberal party.

89. When did the Liberals come into power?

In 1884 they secured their first ministry. Previous to this, they had for many years had a large majority in the storting, but it was only by impeachment and after a protracted trial that they secured the dismissal of the Conservative cabinet. The victory was important as it established the principle of the responsibility of the ministry to the majority in the storting.

90. What is the government of Switzerland? *Secs.* 42-44.

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SWITZERLAND.—Population. (1880) 2,846,102; army, (war footing) 215,000 men. Revenue, (1883) \$8,676,060; expenditure, (1883) \$8,561,940.

A federation of small cantons or states. The cantons vary in size and contain from 20,000 to 150,000 inhabitants. The government resembles that of the United States in the selection of its house of representatives and senate. Its president is elected annually by the federal assembly.

91. Who is now president of Switzerland?

Dr. A. Detchar, of the canton of Thurgau, elected Jan. 1, 1886, for the term of one year.

92. What are the other sovereign states of Europe?

There are no other strictly sovereign states. There are several dependent or minor states, of more or less importance. Of these the first is Bulgaria.

93. What is Bulgaria, and to what state is it subject?

Bulgaria is a principality, established by the common direction of the European powers, and nominally subject to Turkey. In effect, however, she is not dependent upon Turkey, but upon the good will and protection of the powers.

94. What is her form of government? *Sec.* 148.

The form of government is a constitutional monarchy. The prince is elected for life, through a constituent assembly and in him the executive power is vested. The legislative power exists in a chamber of two houses, partly elected by the people and partly appointed by the crown.

95. Who is prince of Bulgaria?

There is now a vacancy, caused by the interference of the Russian czar, who secured the abdication of prince Alexander. The late prince seems to have been very popular, and there is no doubt that he would be recalled, but for fear of Russian interference. A new prince is to be elected by the assembly, but the election

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BULGARIA.—Population, 2 000,000; army, 80,000 men on the war footing, and in time of peace 24 battalions with 80 guns. Public revenue (1883) \$6,177,390; expenditure, \$6,177,390.

must be confirmed by the European powers, before the candidate can be installed.

96. What right have the powers to interfere?

Bulgaria, being based on the act of the powers at the Berlin Congress of 1878, is maintained by general treaty. The recent revolution, by which Bulgaria was united to the Turkish province of Roumelia, was in violation of the Berlin treaty, and first gave Russia an excuse for interfering. The powers, though they condoned the union, and also the subsequent dethronement of Prince Alexander, have declared against further interference on the part of Russia, and in favor of the semi-independence of Bulgaria.

97. What are the other dependent states of Europe?

The republics of San Marino and Andorra. These are small communities, the first in North Italy, the other in the Pyrenees mountains between France and Spain. Both have for some centuries enjoyed the right of self-government, under the supervision of the neighboring states.

### **AFRICA.**

98. What are the countries of Africa?

There are no African states of international importance. North Africa contains Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt, but of these Morocco is the only state that can make any pretensions to sovereignty. Central Africa contains Abyssinia, the Congo Free State, Liberia, and Zanzibar. South Africa is of more importance, but its chief settlements are the British colonies. Outside of these the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State are the only countries worth mentioning, but they have no international significance.

99. What is the government of Morocco? *See*, 127.

An Islamic despotism, in which the sultan has all spiritual and temporal power, and administers the government according to his own caprice.

100. What are Algiers and Tunis?

Dependencies of France, governed by appointees of the French government.

101. What is Tripoli?

A dependency of Turkey, governed by an hereditary chief, who pays tribute to the Turkish porte.

102. How is Egypt governed? *See*. 146.



MOHAMMED TEWFIK.  
KHEWIVE OF EGYPT.

Egypt is, like Bulgaria, under the general protection of the European powers. It is now occupied by military forces of Great Britain, and its affairs are administered under British supervision. Nominally it is under the protection of Turkey, but this suzerainty is suspended during the British occupation.

103. What is the form of government?

The form of government is a limited monarchy. The legislative power is in the hands of a ministerial council, subject to the approval of a representative council, partly appointed and partly elected. But in case of a dispute, the decision will rest with the Khedive.

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EGYPT.—Population, (1882) 6,806,381, including Upper Egypt, 11,000,000. Revenue, (1881) \$52,621,350; expenditure, (1881) \$51,930,400; consolidated debt, (1883) \$477,500,000; floating debt, (1883) \$81,149,365.

104. Who is the Khedive of Egypt?

Mohammed Tewfik, born Nov. 19, 1852, son of Ismail I, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father in 1879.

HEIR APPARENT. — Abbas Effendi, son of the Khedive, born in 1874.

105. What is the government of Abyssinia?

A despotism, limited only by the ability of the king to enforce his will.

106. Who is the king?

John II, who came into power in 1872, after the previous king, Theodore, had perished in 1867, in the struggle to withstand British invasion. The country fell into much disorder after Theodore's death, contentions between the various tribes of the country being frequent. At last a chief of one of these, conquering the others, united them in one rule, and made himself King of Abyssinia under the name of John.

107. What is the government of Zanzibar?

Zanzibar is an Islamic despotism, founded on the teachings of the Koran, in which the sultan is absolute and supreme.

108. Who is the present sultan?

Said Bargash-ben-Said, an Arabian, the brother of the present ruler of Muscat. Twenty years ago, he conquered the country and was recognized as its ruler.

109. To whom is Zanzibar subject?

By recent treaty, Zanzibar was forced to concede suzerainty to Germany, the occasion of conquest being the acquisition of adjacent territory by a German commercial company. The sultan of Zanzibar objected, claiming the country as his own, but was forced to concur, and also to acknowledge allegiance to Germany. *Vol. V, 89, 64, 152.*

110. What is the Congo Free State?

A quasi-commercial enterprise, established under

the direct protection of Belgium, and by the consent of the European powers. A large portion of the interior of Africa is given up to the direction of this company, but no trade monopoly is allowed. Since the country is



HENRY M. STANLEY.

regarded as unhealthy for white men, no extensive immigration can be expected, but a railroad will soon connect the upper Congo with the seaboard and trade will be extended to all branches of the river.

III. Who is the founder and general manager of this enterprise?

Henry M. Stanley, the noted explorer and traveler. Stanley was a native of Denbigh, Wales, where his younger years were passed in great poverty. His real name was John Rowland. At the age of fifteen he ran away to sea, and going to New Orleans, was there helped and befriended by a wealthy gentleman, and to show his gratitude the boy took his benefactor's name. He enlisted in the Confederate service, but was taken prisoner, and then became a sailor in the United States navy. During the war, he began newspaper correspondence with success. He was sent by the *New York Herald* to report the British invasion of Abyssinia in 1867-68, in 1870-72 went in search of Dr. Livingstone, in 1874-78, and again in 1880-83, explored the Congo river.

112. What is the government of Liberia? *Sec. 39.*

It is a federation, modeled on the United States. It was founded by the American Colonization Society, as a home for American freedmen. The government is an admitted failure, and its affairs are in chronic disorder.

113. What are the British colonies?

The Cape of Good Hope Colony, and the Colony of Natal. There are other crown colonies in South Africa, but these are the only two that have any powers of self-government.

114. How are the affairs of Cape Colony managed?

By a parliament and a responsible ministry. The executive power is vested in a governor and executive council appointed by the crown, and the legislative in two houses elected by the people.

115. Who is the present governor of Cape Colony?

Sir H. G. Robinson, appointed in 1880.

116. What can be said of the administration of Cape Natal?

The colony is governed by a crown-appointed governor, and a legislature of one house, containing thirteen appointed and fifteen elected members.



117. Who is the present governor?  
 Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, appointed in 1882.

118. How is the Orange Free State governed *See* 90.



RANAVALONA III.  
 QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

It is a republic, its affairs administered by a president and an assembly of one house—the volksraad—both elected by the people.

119. Who is now the president?

Sir John H. Brand, elected in 1883 for a term of five years.

120. What can be said of the Transvaal?

It has a similar government to that of the Orange Free State. It has a volksraad, similarly elected, and a president for a like term.

121. Who is president of the Transvaal?

S. J. Paul Kruger, elected in 1883 for five years.

122. What can be said of the government of the island of Madagascar?

The government of Madagascar was changed from a tribal rule to a despotism in 1810 when Rahama, a chief of the Hovas, one of the tribes, became ruler of the entire island. Christianity has since been introduced into the island, and missionaries have done much toward civilizing the people. The sovereign has a council of advisers, but the royal will is supreme in every case.

123. Who is the present sovereign of Madagascar?

Queen Ranavalona III, who came to the throne in July, 1883. She is the neice of her predecessor, Queen Ranavalona II, who named her as successor, after which she was formally elected to the position. According to a custom of the country, on coming to the throne she married the prime minister of the kingdom—Raimlalarivono—who had also been the husband of the preceding queen.

### ASIA.

124. What are the countries of Asia?

Besides the colonies and dependencies of European powers, there are Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Siam, China and Japan.

125. What is the government of Turkey? *Sec.* 123.

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TURKEY.—Population, (in Europe and Asia) 20,991,000. Revenue, 1884) about, \$72,500,000; expenditure, unknown; debt, (1885) about \$461,129,135.

The Turkish Empire, or Osmanli Vilayet, is a despotism, based on the precepts of the Koran. The state and church are allied, the sultan having been, for several hundred years, the calif or acknowledged head of



ABDUL HAMID.  
SULTAN OF TURKEY.

the church. The will of the monarch is absolute, when not contrary to the precepts of the prophet. The form of the government is essentially military. Having developed from the rule of the conquering invader, it has never received any of the forms of civil administration.

126. Who is the sultan of Turkey?

Abdul Hamid II, born in 1842, who came into power in 1876, on the deposition of his brother.

HEIR APPARENT.—Mehemmed Reschad Effendi, brother of the sultan, and next in succession according to the laws of the Koran.

127. What is the Sublime Porte?

Virtually, the cabinet of the sultan, consisting of his ministers of different departments, appointed by himself and individually responsible to him only. The porte administers the government subject to the sultan's will.

128. What is the government of Persia?

Also an Islamic despotism, with even less concession to civilized forms than that of Turkey. The executive power is administered by a divan, or council of seven members, which, like the sublime porte of Turkey, simply carries out the sovereign will.

129. Who is shah of Persia?

Nassr-ed-Din, born in 1829, and succeeded his father in 1848.

HEIR APPARENT.—Muzaffer-ed-Din, eldest son of the shah, born in 1850.

130. What is the government of Afghanistan?

Still another form of Islamic despotism. The ameer claims authority over a number of turbulent tribes, which he governs partly by military force and partly by intrigue.

131. Who is the Ameer of Afghanistan?

Abdurrahman Khan, who came into power in 1880. He was a nephew of Shere Ali, the ruler who resisted the British invasion so stoutly, and was finally driven into exile, where he died. Shere Ali's son, Yakoob

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PERSIA.—Population estimated, 7,653,600. Revenue in cash, (about) \$15,000,000; revenue in kind, \$1,500,000; expenditure, (about) \$13,750,000.

AFGHANISTAN.—Population, (estimated) about 4,000,000. Revenue of the Ameer reckoned at \$2,000,000, with a subsidy from the Indian govt. \$600,000.

Khan, manifesting little strength of mind or character, the British deposed him and set up his cousin in his stead.

132. What are the Ameer's relations to Great Britain ?



ABDURRAHMAN KHAN.

AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

He has made an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain, for the sake of protecting his country from an invasion by Russia from the north. Afghanistan lies in the path between Russia and British India and its conquest is undoubtedly a part of Russia's plans. So far, however, Russia's advance has been checked by British diplomacy.

133. What can be said of the comparative extent and importance of the Russian and British possessions in Asia?

Asiatic Russia, including Siberia and the Trans-Caucasian provinces, is more than five times as large as British India, but in point of commercial importance the British possessions far outrank those of India. The opium trade alone netted a profit to the government, in 1884, of £7,701,811. In the same year, the excess in value of exports over imports for the Indian provinces was about £18,400,000.

134. How is Siberia governed?

By appointees of the Russian Czar. The country is divided into two vice-royalties, each ruled by a governor general, and these into provinces, and further into districts, all officials, even to the lowest, receiving authority directly from the government at St. Petersburg.

135. How is British India governed?

The government of British India may be divided into two parts, that carried on in the country, and that conducted in the colonial office of Great Britain. In London, a Secretary of State for India, and a council appointed by the government, supervise the management of Indian affairs, while the actual administration in India is entrusted to a viceroy and council, both appointed by the British government and in no way responsible to the natives.

136. Who is now governor-general or viceroy of India?

Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin. He is a diplomat of extensive experience, and has been in public life for thirty years. He went to India in 1884.

137. What country of Asia has been recently annexed by Great Britain? *Vol. V, pp. 164, 172, 179.*

Upper Burmah, a wide extent of country between

China and India, was annexed, after a brief war, early in 1886.

138. What is the government of Ceylon?

Ceylon is a crown colony, its assembly composed of an executive council of five, and a legislative council of fifteen members, being controlled by a governor appointed and directed by the home government.

139. To what does the island of Java belong?

This island is a dependency of the Netherlands, and is ruled by a governor-general and council appointed by that country.

140. What possessions have the French in Asia?

The eastern part of the peninsula of Cochin China, including Tonquin, Anam, Saigon and Cambodia, is occupied by a French army and despotically governed by French officers.

141. What can be said of the government of China?  
*Sec. 131.*

The government of China is a patriarchal despotism, and is identical with Confucianism, the state religion, the emperor being high priest, and the state officials the priesthood. But though theoretically despotic, Chinese government is subject to a constitution, made up of the principles and precedents of former dynasties.

142. Who is the emperor of China?

Tsai-tien, who was born in 1872, and succeeded the emperor Tung-che in 1875, by adoption of the empress dowager and the empress regent. In February, 1886, he married and succeeded to the royal power, which during his minority had been held by the two empresses—the mother and widow of the previous ruler.

143. What is the special significance of the emperor's coming into power?

The young emperor is favorably inclined to the foreign party, which is desirous of introducing the customs of western civilization into Chinese life, and of securing

the friendship and alliance of other nations. Various signs, notably the recent completion of the first railroad of the empire, show that some remarkable changes may be impending in this conservative country.

144. Who is Li Hung Chang?



LI HUNG CHANG.

Li Hung Chang is the viceroy of the imperial province of Cheelee, and holds in relation to the government the same position as the minister of foreign affairs in constitutional countries. The fact that he is favorably dis-

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CHINA.—Population, (estimated) about 25,000,000. The army at its full strength would number about 1,200,000 men, but only a small part is from time to time enrolled. The navy consists of numerous gun-vessels, built at home, and several iron-clads of European manufacture.



posed toward progress and western civilization makes his position an important one.

145. What can be said of the government of Japan?  
*Sec. 133.*



MUTSU HITO,  
MIKADO OF JAPAN.

Japan has of recent years projected a great alteration in her government. It is now in a period of change from

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JAPAN.—Population, (1882) 36,700,118. Army, (peace footing,) 51,881 men, in war, is increased to 68,880; the navy has 31 vessels, five of them iron-clads. Estimated revenue, \$62,036,625; debt, (1885) \$271,190,230.

a despotism to a constitutional monarchy, and this change is brought about, not by the people, but by the generosity of the ruler of the country. In 1881, the announcement was made by the Mikado, that a constitutional representative assembly would be summoned in 1890, to begin the work of legislation.

146. What is the present form of government?

It is administered through an executive ministry. There is a senate of thirty members and an assembly of an unlimited number of members, all of these being appointed by the Mikado, and consulted by him at his pleasure.

147. Who is the Mikado of Japan?

Mutsu Hito, who succeeded to the position on his father's death in 1867. At that time, the real ruler of the country was the Shiogun, or Tycoon, who was the generalissimo of the army. In 1868, there was a revolution against the tyranny exercised by the Tycoon, he was overthrown, and since then, Japan has enjoyed the blessings of peace and a generally equitable government.

148. What is the government of Siam?

A most absolute despotism, ruled by the king and his appointees. The church is united with the power of the state as in China.

149. Who is king of Siam?

Chulalou Koru I, who succeeded to power in 1868.

HEIR APPARENT.—Prince Somdect Chowfa, eldest son of the king, born June 23, 1878.

150. Do these comprise all the Asian States?

There is besides the little country of Corea on the peninsula of the same name, which enjoys the distinction of being the most isolated and least known country on the globe. Beyond the fact that its government is a

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SIAM.—Population, (about) 5,700,000. There is a standing army in the form of militia, every male inhabitant of the kingdom being obliged to serve therein four months in each year. The navy consists of four steam corvettes and twelve gunboats, officered by Europeans. Revenue and expenditure each, about \$6,000,000.

despotism, scarcely anything is known of its institutions. The two states of Sarawak and Brunei, on the island of Borneo, are also properly included with Asiatic countries. The former is ruled by Sir Chas. J. Brooke, as rajah, whose absolute power is used most benevolently for the good of the natives. Brunei has a number of small tribes, each with a chief, over whom one, as sultan, has a general control.

### **AUSTRALASIA AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.**

151. What are the governments of Australia?

The continent of Australia is divided among five British colonies, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. All of these colonies possess governments responsible to the popular assembly, subject to a governor appointed by the British crown, and to an absolute veto power over legislation, exercised by the British government.

152. What is the government of New South Wales?  
*Sec. 157.*

The executive power is vested in the governor and the legislative power in a council and an assembly, these two bodies composing the colonial parliament. The governor and council are appointed by the crown and the assembly elected by universal manhood suffrage. In practice the government is democratic, as the assembly is all powerful, making and unmaking the ministry at its pleasure. The council has, practically, only a limited veto on legislation.

153. Who is governor of this colony?

Lord Augustus William Spencer Loftus, appointed in 1879.

154. How is Queensland governed? *Sec. 161.*

The government of Queensland is very like that of New South Wales, of which colony it originally formed a part. A governor and council are appointed by the

crown, but the representative assembly, through the colonial ministry, controls the government.

155. Who is governor of Queensland?

Sir Anthony Musgrove, appointed in 1883.

156. What is the government of South Australia?  
*Sec* 160.

In the government of South Australia, the members of the legislative council are elected by the people, albe- it for a longer term and subject to a property qualifi- cation for electors. The assembly is chosen by popular suffrage.

157. Who is the governor of this colony?

Sir William C. F. Robinson, appointed in 1882.

158. What is the government of Victoria? *Sec.* 159.

By the constitution of Victoria, the legislative author- ity is vested in a parliament of two chambers—both chosen by the people—and the executive power in a governor appointed by the crown. In the election of the upper house, a property qualification is demanded both for members and electors, but in the choice of the lower house the suffrage is not so restricted.

159. Who is governor of Victoria?

Sir Henry Brougham Loch, appointed in 1884.

160. How is Western Australia governed?

By a governor and legislative council of one chamber. The former is appointed by the crown; the latter partly appointed and partly elected subject to a property qual- ification.

161. Who is at present governor?

Sir Frederick Napier Broome, appointed in 1882.

162. What is the government of Tasmania? *Sec.* 162.

The island of Tasmania is a British colony, governed by a crown-appointed governor and a parliament (of

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AUSTRALIA.—Population (of all the colonies, 1884) 2,538,196. Amount of revenue for all, \$111,427,055, expenditure for all, \$103,295,230. Pub- lic debt, \$489,720,220.

two houses) of its own choosing. (The governor is Sir G. Cumine Strahan, appointed in 1880.)

163. How is New Zealand governed? *Sec.* 163.

By a governor and parliament of two houses. As in several of the other colonies, the members of the upper house, as well as the governor, are appointed by the crown, but since the ministry is responsible to the people's representatives in the lower house, the government is none the less democratic. (Sir William F. D. Jervois is the present governor, having been appointed to the post in 1882.)

164. Are these colonies politically united otherwise than as common subjects to Great Britain? V. IV, p. 20.

Yes, in 1884 they united in a confederation for the better protection of their common interests. A federal council was established with power to legislate, but with no administrative or executive powers.

165. What led to the formation of this council?

Chiefly a desire to secure the annexation of adjacent islands, and to prevent other nations from acquiring the same. Also to prevent further transportation of convicts into their neighborhood.

166. What other nations were seeking to annex islands in their vicinity?

Germany and France. Germany has annexed the upper coast of east New Guinea, with the adjoining islands of New Ireland and New Britain. France, possessed of New Caledonia, seeks to acquire the New Hebrides.

167. What is the objection to these neighbors?

The fear of the establishment of new penal settlements on these islands. France has long had a penal colony on New Caledonia, and would doubtless use the New Hebrides for the same purpose. Against Germany the colonies can bring no direct charge of such intent, as she has as yet no penal colonies in Melanesia, but they apprehend the worst, and desire to exclude a

neighbor who may prove disagreeable if not dangerous.

168. What was Germany's contest over the Caroline islands?



### NEW GUINEA AND THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Germany desired to annex these islands, but Spain alleged a prior claim, and the matter being referred to arbitration, Spain secured possession of most of the group.

169. What claim has Germany on the Samoan islands?

In the case of the Samoan islands, Germany contends both with Great Britain and the United States, and has, by persistent aggression, secured more than equal rights with these nations.

170c. What is the government of Hawaii?

The government is a limited monarchy, with a house of peers appointed by the king, and a house of representatives elected by the people.

171. Who the king of Hawaii?

Kalakaua I, elected king by parliament, Feb. 12, 1874.

HEIRESS APPARENT.—Princess Lydia, eldest sister of the king, married to John O. Dominis, governor of one of the Hawaiian islands.

### ***SOUTH AMERICA.***

172. What are the governments of South America?

Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

173. What is the Argentine Republic? *Sec.* 36.

A federation of fourteen states, whose government is obviously modeled on that of the United States. The constitution is unmistakably a close imitation of our federal organic law. In some few matters a change is made, and in practice the working of the government is altogether different.

174. Who is president of the Argentine Republic?

Dr. Miguel Juarez Celman, elected Oct. 12, 1886, for six years.

175. What is the government of Bolivia? *Sec.* 69.

Theoretically, it is a unified republic; practically, it

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Population, (1882) 3,036,000. Army consists of 7,400 soldiers, in addition to the national guard of 300,000 men. Public revenue, (1884) \$31,236,655; expenditure (1884) \$32,694,490. Debt (1883), including local debt, \$134,672,500.

BOLIVIA.—Population, (estimated) 2,325,000. Army about 6,000 men. Public revenue, (1881) \$3,465,790; expenditure, (1881) \$4,799,225; debt, (1881), including railway debt, \$21,925,000.

is a despotism, the president exercising dictatorial powers. A congress of two houses is maintained, but the power of the dictator enables him to control the elections, and have none but his own friends in parliament.

176. Who is now dictator?



DOM PEDRO II.  
EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

Senor don Gregorio Pacheco, elected by the assembly in 1884.

177. What is the government of Brazil? *Sec.* 98.

A constitutional monarchy, styled an empire. The



legislative power is exercised by a parliament of two houses; the lower house being chosen by the direct vote of the people, and the upper house selected by the emperor from nominees offered by the people's representatives in electoral college. The senators hold office for life; the representatives for four years only. The government is administered by a cabinet responsible to the parliament.

178. Who is emperor of Brazil?

Dom Pedro II, born in 1825, the son of the first Brazilian emperor, and grandson of King John of Portugal. He succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father in 1831, was crowned ten years later, married in 1843 a daughter of the king of Sicily.

HEIRESS PRESUMPTIVE.—Princess Isabel, daughter of the emperor, born in 1846 and married in 1864 to Prince Louis of Orleans.

179. What is the government of Chili? *Sec. 63.*

A centralized republic. The legislative power is vested in a congress of two houses, a senate chosen by indirect election, and a chamber of deputies elected by popular suffrage. The executive power is wielded by the president, subject to the approval of his cabinet officers. This power is very great, as the entire government, local as well as national, is carried on by the appointees of the administration.

180. Who is president of Chili?

Don Jose Manuel Balmaceda, elected in 1886 for a term of five years.

181. What is the government of Colombia? *Sec. 30.*

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**BRAZIL.**—Population, (1885) 10,200,000. Army, 13,500 men on a peace footing. Navy, 36 vessels of which 10 are iron-clads, in addition to 12 gun-boats and 8 torpedo boats. Public revenue, (1884-85) \$66,524,700; expenditure, \$75,727,010; debt, (1884), including paper currency, \$431,584,400.

**CHILI.**—Population, (1882) 2,115,340. Army, 7,100 men and 1,037 officers, with a national guard of 51,816. Navy, 11 vessels, 3 of them iron-clads, manned by 2,225 men. Revenue, (1885) \$27,779,705; expenditure \$26,848,440; debt, (1884), including railway debt, \$87,644,620.

A federation originally modelled on that of the United States. Since the recent rebellion, however, the constitution has been revised and the powers of government centralized, so that the states are little more than provinces. A national government is carried on by a president and congress. The congress consists of a senate of three members from each state, and a house of representatives chosen by universal suffrage.

182. Who is president of Colombia?

Raphael Nunez, chosen in 1884.

183. What is the government of Ecuador? *Sec. 71.*

Ecuador is a unified or integral state; its government is nominally republican, but in practice has been despotic. Since the overthrow of Dictator Veintemilla, in 1883, the people have more vigilantly guarded their liberties, and the congress (of two houses) shares the government with the president.

184. Who is president of Ecuador?

Jose Maria Placido Caamano, elected for four years in 1883.

185. What is the government of Paraguay? *Sec. 82.*

A centralized republic, governed by a president and congress of two houses elected directly by the people. Theoretically at least, the government is a liberal one.

186. Who is president of Paraguay?

Gen. Escobar, elected in September, 1886.

187. What is the government of Peru?

Since its war with Chili in 1882-83, Peru has been almost in a state of anarchy. At present, however, one of the pretenders to the government has secured the

U. S. OF COLOMBIA.—Population, (estimated) 4,000,000. Army (standing) 3,000; navy, none. Revenue, (1884-85) \$5,864,750; expenditure, (1884-85) \$7,865,670; debt, (1885) \$19,811,380.

ECUADOR.—Population, (estimated) 1,000,000. Revenue, (1885) \$1,847,890 expenditure, \$2,421,400; debt, \$18,183,750.

PARAGUAY.—Population, 476,000. Revenue, (about) \$350,000; Expenditure, (about) \$350,000; debt, uncertain, no interest paid.

upper hand and the civil constitution is supposed to be in force. By it the executive power is vested in a president elected by the congress. This body is composed of two houses, a senate representing the provincial coun-



DON GUZMAN BLANCO,  
PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA.

cils, and a house, nominally chosen by the direct vote of the people. In practice, both houses contain only those whom the party in power sees fit to admit.

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PERU—Population, (estimated) 2,970,000. Army was about 6,000 men, but was nearly annihilated by war with Chili. Revenue, (1877) \$13,541,475; expenditure, \$13,082,790; debt, (about) \$215,000,000.

URUGUAY.—Population, (1883) 520,536. Army, 2,500 men. Revenue, (1883) \$11,677,790; expenditure, (1883) \$11,626,210; debt, \$64,864 675.

188. Who is now at the head of the government in Peru?

Gen. Caceres, elected in April, 1886.

189. What is the government of Uruguay? *Sec. 84.*

A republic very similar in its constitution to the neighboring state of Paraguay. The parliament of two houses is chosen by the direct vote of the people, the suffrage being given to all male adults who can read and write.

190. Who is president of Uruguay?

Mascun o Tages, elected in November, 1886.

191. What is the government of Venezuela? *Sec. 33.*

Venezuela is a federation of states united by their own choice, and reserving to themselves most of the attributes of sovereignty. As in our own country, under the articles of confederation, the laws passed by the federal congress are administered by state officers. The congress consists of a senate representing the states, and a house representing the people. The president of Venezuela is chosen by a federal council of sixteen, which is in its turn selected by the congress.

192. Who is president of Venezuela?

Guzman Blanco, elected in March, 1886. This remarkable man has for the last ten years so far controlled political affairs in his country that the government has been practically administered by him.

### NORTH AMERICA.

193. What are the countries of North America?

Canada, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, San Domingo and Hayti, Mexico and the United States.

194. What is Canada? *Sec. 152.*

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VENEZUELA.—Population, (1883) 2,121,988. Revenue, \$9,362,500; expenditure, the same; debt, \$51,773,170.

A dependency of Great Britain, consisting of a number of British provinces united under a federal government. The governor general of Canada is appointed by the crown and has a veto on all legislation. He has also the power to appoint for life, the members of the Can-



MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,  
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

adian senate. The government, however, is carried on by a ministry responsible to the house of commons, which is elected by the people.

194. Who is governor general of Canada?

Henry Charles Keith Petty FitzMaurice, marquis of Lansdowne, appointed in 1883.

195. Who is prime minister of Canada?

Sir John Alexander MacDonal'd, born in 1815; was first prime minister from 1867 to 1873 and returned to power in 1878 as head of the present council.

196. How is the local government carried on?

By the provincial councils through their respective ministries. The lieutenant governors of these provinces are appointed by the governor general and exercise a veto power over legislation.

197. What is the position of Newfoundland? *Sec.* 154.

Newfoundland has not yet secured her own consent to enter the Canadian dominion, though provision for her admission was made in the original parliamentary act uniting the North American provinces. The little colony therefore receives its governor direct from England, and makes its own laws through a colonial assembly.

198. Has the colonial government jurisdiction on the west coast?

Until 1836, the west coast of Newfoundland was reserved to the French fishermen by the treaty of 1713. The colonial government had no jurisdiction there; the country was subject only to the occasional supervision of French ships of war doing police duty on the coast, and English or other foreigners were, or might be, driven out as intruders. But by the Anglo-French treaty of 1886, the English are permitted to establish industries at the harbors and to share some of the fishery rights. The colonial government also participates in the duty of keeping the peace.

199. What other Canadian provinces desire to equal Newfoundland in independence?

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. These provinces

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CANADA.—Population, (1881) 4,324,810. Army, (active militia) 37,000 men; (reserve), 655,000. Revenue, (1885) \$34,163,245; expenditure, \$36,496,940; net public debt \$204,591,345.

joined the dominion of their own accord, but, for the past few years, have regretted their union with Canada, believing that their interests would be better served if their government were administered altogether by their provincial parliaments.

200. What is the government of Costa Rica?

Costa Rica is one of the small republics into which Central America was divided by the break down of its federal government. Costa Rica is governed by a congress of one chamber chosen by electoral assemblies representing the people, and by a president selected in the same manner. The suffrage is limited to those who are able to "live respectably."

201. Who is president of this state?

Gen. Don Bernardo Soto, elected in March, 1885.

202. What is the government of Guatemala? *Sec. 75.*

A republic governed by a president and an assembly of one house. The powers of government are very centralized and the president, elected by the people for six years, has almost absolute control of political affairs.

203. Who is president of Guatemala?

Gen. Don M. L. Barillas, elected in 1885.

204. What position does Guatemala hold in Central American affairs?

Guatemala is looked upon with jealousy and dread by the neighboring states. The fact that the last president of Guatemala projected the conquest of the other Central American states was sufficient to unite these states in their own defense, and since then there has been a demand for the division or subjection of the more powerful country.

205. What is the government of Honduras? *Sec. 75.*

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COSTA RICA.—Population, (estimated) 180,000. Public revenue, \$2,867,170; expenditure, \$2,961,110; debt, (1880) including railway debt, \$20,000,000.

GUATEMALA.—Population, (1884) 1,278,311. Revenue, (1884) \$7,685,000; expenditure, \$7,490,000; debt, \$8,203,060.

A republic with a legislature elected by the people and a president (also elected by direct popular vote) who has complete control of the executive power, subject only to the supervision of his council. The state is subject to revolutions, and there have been no regular presidential elections for a number of years.

206. Who is president of Honduras?

Gen. Luis Bogran, who came into power in 1883.

207. What is the government of Nicaragua? *Sec. 77.*

A republic with a legislature (of two houses) and a president, both nominally elected by universal suffrage for a fixed term.

208. Who is president of this state?

Dr. Don Adam Cardenas, elected in 1883.

209. What is the government of San Salvador? *Sec. 78.*

A republic with a congress of two houses elected by popular suffrage, also a president, usually the chief power in the state, who should be elected by the people every four years but who has of late been placed in office by revolution or by the choice of the army.

210. Who is the president of San Salvador?

Gen. Francisco Menendez, who came into power in 1885.

211. What is the government of Hayti? *Sec. 87.*

Nominally a constitutional republic with a president and an assembly of two houses elected by the people; in practice, a despotism maintained by the adventurer who, for the time being, has obtained control of the army.

212. Who is the head of the government of Hayti?

Gen. Solomon.

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HONDURAS.—Population, (about) 458,000. Revenue, (1884) \$1,100,000. expenditure, same; debt, (interior) \$1,000,000; debt and interest, (exterior) \$30,000,000.

NICARAGUA.—Population, (estimated) 400,000. Public revenue, (1884) \$1,877,795; expenditure, \$1,795,875; debt, (all internal) \$543,280.

SAN SALVADOR.—Population, (1878) 554,000. Revenue, (1884) \$4,117,645; expenditure, (1884) \$4,077,715; debt, (1883) interior, \$2,182,870.



213. What is the government of San Domingo? *Sec. 88.*

A republic, in most respects similar to that of Hayti, but the election of both congress and president is indirect. The country, for a long time turbulent, seems to have passed its revolutionary stage and now maintains a regularly elected government.

214. Who is president of San Domingo?

Gen. Ulises Henreaux, elected in 1886.



PORFIRIO DIAZ,  
PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

215. How is Mexico governed? *Sec. 26.*

The government of Mexico is a federative union wherein the local affairs are under the control of the state governments, and the matters of national import-

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MEXICO.—Population, (estimated) 10,007,000, Army, 22,000 men. Revenue, (1885) \$37,107,500; expenditure, \$34,171,730; debt, \$142,500,000.

ance are entrusted to the federal president and congress. Until within the last ten years, the country was disturbed by frequent rebellions and revolutions, and in the natural reaction, the central government has been allowed to encroach on the rights of the states in political affairs. Mexican elections, in these days, are generally controlled by the federal government, through its appointed officers, and the displacement of the party in power seems almost an impossibility.

216. Who is president of Mexico?

Porfirio Diaz, who first came into power by a successful revolution in 1876, and was installed president for four years. The Mexican law forbidding a second consecutive term, Manuel Gonzalez, a personal ally, was made president, and at the end of his term, Diaz returned to office, having not at any time released his hold on the government.

217. To what is the present prosperity of Mexico due?

Largely to the settled form of government, and to no little extent to increased intercourse with the United States, by American companies, and the connection of Mexican cities with the United States by rail. The construction of railways has brought in American capital, and what is still more essential, American enterprise, to develop the resources of the country.

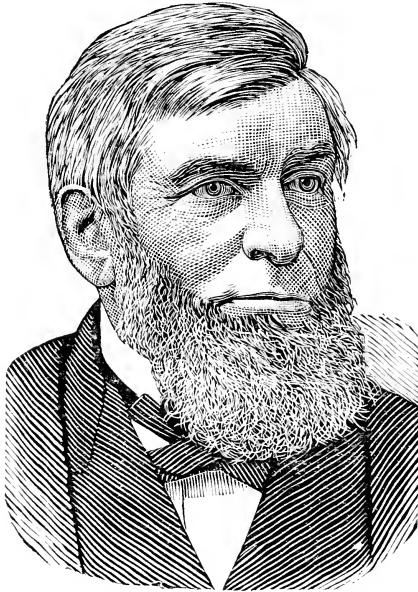
218. What is the government of the United States?

A federation; a duplex form of government, binding both the states and the citizens of those states, into one national organization. This is the only type of union that has ever maintained itself, and since all existing federations have looked on the United States as a model, it may be justly said that our union is the most perfect type of a federative government.

219. What is the recognized guardian of our federal constitution?

A federal supreme court, which has always stood

between the legislation of the states on the one hand, and that of the federal congress, on the other, to prevent encroachment on the recognized sphere of each government. The exaltation of the supreme court to an equality with the other departments of government is altogether peculiar to our form of government. The Span-



MORRISON R. WAITE,  
CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ish American republics have adopted this feature as well as other points of our constitution, but they have never permitted the court to remain independent.

220. To whom is the executive power in our government intrusted?

To the chief magistrate or president, subject only to the approval of the senate in certain cases of appointment and in the establishment of treaties.

221. Who is chief justice of the supreme court?  
Morrison R. Waite of Ohio, appointed in 1873.



S. GROVER CLEVELAND,  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

222. Who is president of the United States?  
Grover Cleveland, a man of 57 years of age, a citizen

of New York, of which state he was governor two years before his election to the presidency in 1884.

223. Who compose the president's cabinet?

Secretary of state, Thomas F. Bayard; secretary of the treasury, Daniel Manning; secretary of war, William C. Endicott; secretary of the navy, William C. Whitney; secretary of the interior, L. Q. C. Lamar; postmaster general, William F. Vilas; attorney general, Augustus H. Garland.



THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD,  
SECRETARY OF STATE.

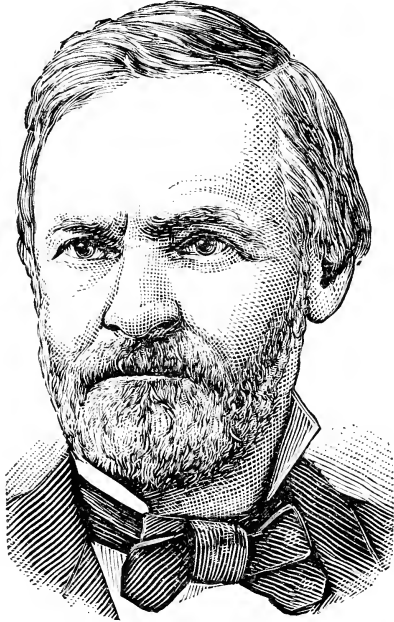
224. Who is vice president of the United States?

There is a vacancy in the office of the vice presidency, caused by the death of the late Thomas A. Hendricks. The succession to the presidency in case of vacancy in that office before the end of the term belongs to the members of the cabinet in the order above named,

Secretary Bayard, the first in succession, is well known through an able career as United States Senator from Delaware.

225. Who discharges the other duties of the vice presidency?

The vice president is ex officio chairman of the senate. The vacancy caused by Hendricks' death was filled by.



JOHN SHERMAN,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEM. OF THE SENATE.

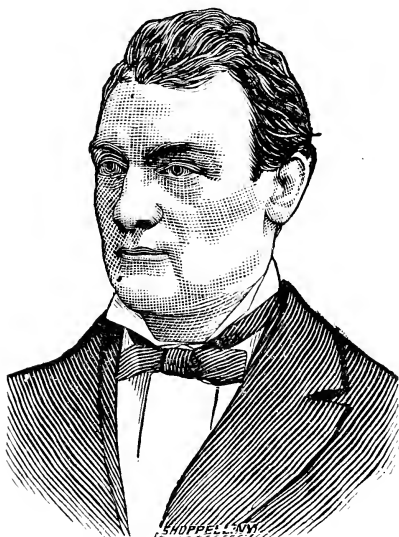
the senate's choosing a president pro tem. to discharge the duties of chairman until the end of the official term.

226. What is the composition of the United States senate?

The senate, the upper house in our federal congress, is composed of two senators from each state in the union. Its purpose is the equal representation of the states as such, as a check upon the acts of a majority of the people.

227. Who was chosen president pro tem of this body?

John Sherman, of Ohio. Senator Sherman has been



JOHN G. CARLISLE,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

a leader of the Republican party ever since its organization, has been senator from his state ever since the war, with the exception of four years when he served as secretary of the treasury under President Hayes. He is very naturally recognized by nominating conventions as a strong candidate for presidential honors.

228. What is the lower or popular house of congress?

The house of representatives, chosen by the people in congressional districts into which each state is divided.

229. Who is the speaker of the house of representatives.

John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky. Mr. Carlisle is a comparatively young man, but a recognized leader of the free trade Democrats, though his service in the house before his elevation to the speakership was short.



JAMES G. BLAINE.

229. What is the political complexion of the present congress?

The Forty-ninth Congress, whose second session is now drawing to a close, contains in the house, 183 Democrats and 141 Republicans and 1 Greenback Democrat; and in the senate 41 Republicans and 35 Democrats. The Fiftieth Congress, elected in November, 1886, will stand, in the house, 168 Democrats, 154 Republicans and 2 labor men, while the new senate, as now



known, will have 39 Republicans and 36 Democrats, one member being not yet chosen.

230. Who are the chief leaders of the Republican party?

James G. Blaine, of Maine, Senators Edmunds, of Vermont, Sherman, of Ohio, Ingalls, of Kansas, Evarts,



JOHN JAMES INGALLS,  
UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

of New York, and Hoar, of Massachusetts. In the house, Reed of Maine, and Hiscock of New York have hitherto led the Republicans in purely partisan debate. Hiscock was elected senator from New York in January, 1887.

231. What is noteworthy in the leadership of this party?

That the leaders are, without exception, stalwart Republicans, showing that the party has driven out or suppressed all who were disposed to forgive the south and forget the rebellion. The leaders are, it is also to be noted, all high-tariff men, showing that the free trade Republicans have likewise been brought into subjection.

232. Who are the Mugwumps, or Independent Republicans?

The remnant of a section of the Republicans, once powerful enough to affect the policy of their party. Proclaiming their independence of party ties, they sought to forward certain reform measures by holding the balance of power between Republican and Democratic parties. The attempt to maintain this attitude of independence was not altogether successful, as many members deserted to unite themselves permanently with the political party of their individual preference. The Mugwumps proper still profess neutrality, and cluster chiefly about the banner of civil service reform upheld by George Wm. Curtis and Dorman B. Eaton of New York.

233. Who are the Democratic leaders?

President Cleveland, *ex officio*, Secretaries Bayard and Lamar, and Attorney General Garland (now in the cabinet, but taken from the senate); Messrs. Carlisle, Morrison and Randall in the house.

234. What are the Labor and Prohibition parties?

Small political organizations, of significance only as they weaken the two principal parties. Both are growing in strength rapidly, however, and threaten the supremacy of the old parties in some states.

235. In what respect is Mr. Blaine a leader in his party?

Mr. Blaine left the senate in March, 1881, to become secretary of state. This office he resigned six months

later and has since had no direct connection with the national government. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency in 1884—a fact that might have been fatal to his political influence. Yet all this to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Blaine is a recognized leader of his party. His old-time hostility to southern Democrats, to the Chilian conquerors of Peru, and to English influence in South and Central America, but partially accounts for his popularity. His fervid love for those who love him, and his aggressive, outspoken



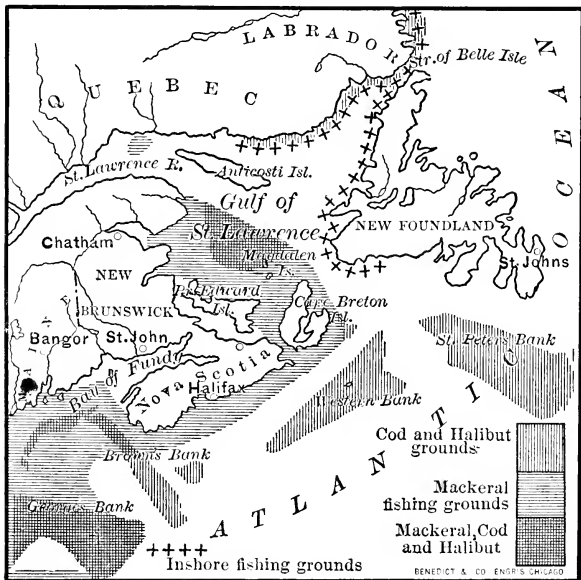
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,  
UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM VERMONT.

censure of his enemies, is a more plausible explanation. Prominent in his political creed is his unbounded faith in a high tariff for the protection of American industries.

236. Who is Senator Edmunds, and with what public measures is he identified?

Geo. F. Edmunds is senator from Vermont, and has

long since been known in congress as the implacable foe to anything like jobbery. He has, during the present administration endeavored to expose what he considers the hypocritical pretensions of the president as a civil service reformer. Beside this, Edmunds is identified with a measure, recently passed, for the forcible extinction of Mormon polygamy, and with the retaliatory legislation against Canada on the fisheries question.



### CANADIAN FISHING GROUNDS.

237. What is the fisheries question, and what the nature of Edmunds legislation?

The fisheries in question lie off the coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the (alleged) unfair and unneighborly treatment of our fishermen by the Canadian authorities,—the creation and enforcement of rules

hostile to our fishing interests, and the arbitrary seizure of vessels for violating the same,—has for a year or more been a source of complaint by the United States to the government of Great Britain. Diplomatic negotiation having so far failed, congress proposes to authorize the president to close our ports to Canadian vessels and to exclude Canadian fish from our markets.

238. With what reform measure is President Cleveland identified?

With the proposed separation of the civil service from politics, making the mode of appointment non-partisan, and the tenure stable during good behavior, and discouraging offensive partisanship in public officers. This is by no means a new scheme, but it has been difficult to find a president who would carry it out as Cleveland is pledged to do. In carrying out his reform policy, the president has not been wholly consistent, and there is naturally some question as to his sincerity, but he still retains the confidence of the Civil Service Reform Association.

239. Who is the chief enemy of this reform?

The politician "who stands by his friends." This amiable character is very successful in modern politics, completely overshadowing the man who stands by his principles and calls upon his friends to stand by him.

240. Is civil service reform, therefore, an unpopular measure?

It has thrown a coldness over political caucuses and conventions, and many Democrats denounce it openly as hurtful to the party. Others tolerate it in deference to the wishes of the president. How far the next national Democratic convention will endorse it is still a matter of doubt.

241. Why are Bayard, Lamar and Garland distinguished as party leaders above other members of the cabinet?

For two reasons; because they were party leaders

in the senate before their appointment to the cabinet, and because of their undoubted influence with the Democratic party in their state or section of the Union. (Lamar and Garland, having been prominent in the government of the Southern Confederacy, may be con-



WILLIAM R. MORRISON,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

sidered unavailable for the presidential nomination, but Mr. Bayard's name has been often proposed for that honor. Had he been a citizen of a larger and more "doubtful" state, he might have been nominated.)

242. Who are the Democratic party leaders in the house?

The party in the house is divided on the tariff question into low tariff and high tariff men. The former, who are also known as tariff reformers, are led by Wm. R. Morrison of Illinois, chairman of the committee on ways and means, and by the speaker, Mr. Carlisle of



SAMUEL J. RANDALL,

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Kentucky. The Protection Democrats are led by Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on appropriations.

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UNITED STATES.—Population, (1880) 50,152,866. Army (regular) 2,177 officers, and 52,000 enlisted men; navy, 93 vessels, including old and worn out ships, and 10,170 officers and men. Revenue, (1885) \$323,691,706; expenditure, (1885) \$260,236,934; debt, (Jan. 30, 1886) \$1,378,176,580.

243. What significance attaches to these chairmanships?

Since these standing committees have the framing of the most important legislation, the chairmanships are assigned to party leaders, much on the same principle as portfolios are granted in a responsible ministry.

244. How does the party stand on the tariff question?

The tariff reformers outnumber their opponents (in the party) nearly three to one. The opposition are, however, allied with the Republicans on this question, and thus all free trade legislation is blocked. (The defeat of Mr. Morrison in the congressional election will rob the tariff reformers of their chief leader in the next congress, but otherwise the situation remains the same.)

245. Is the party divided upon other questions?

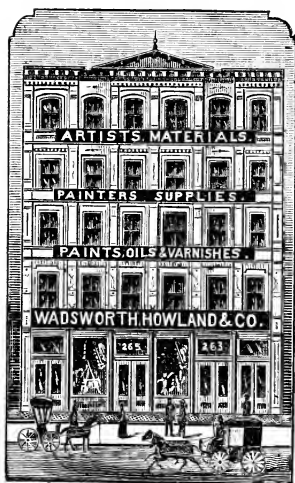
Yes; most of the important laws of recent years have been passed without reference to party lines. The inter-state railroad bill, the presidential succession and electoral count bills and many minor measures were passed in this way. Indeed, the party lines are seldom drawn unless in support of party, or to defeat some attack by political opponents.



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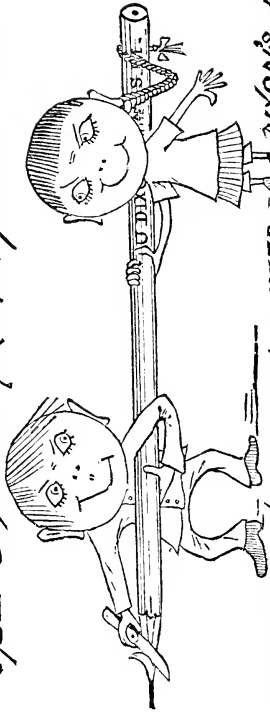
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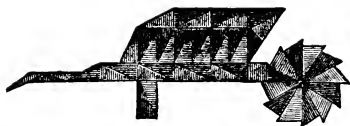
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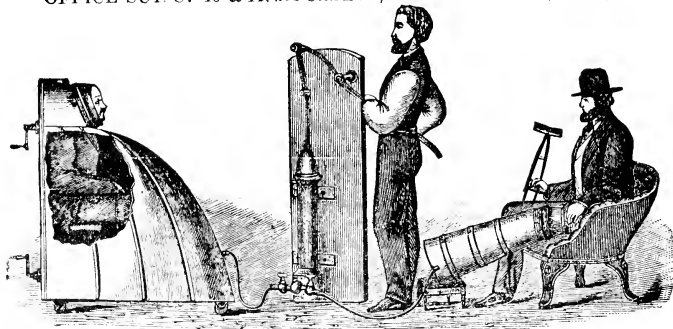
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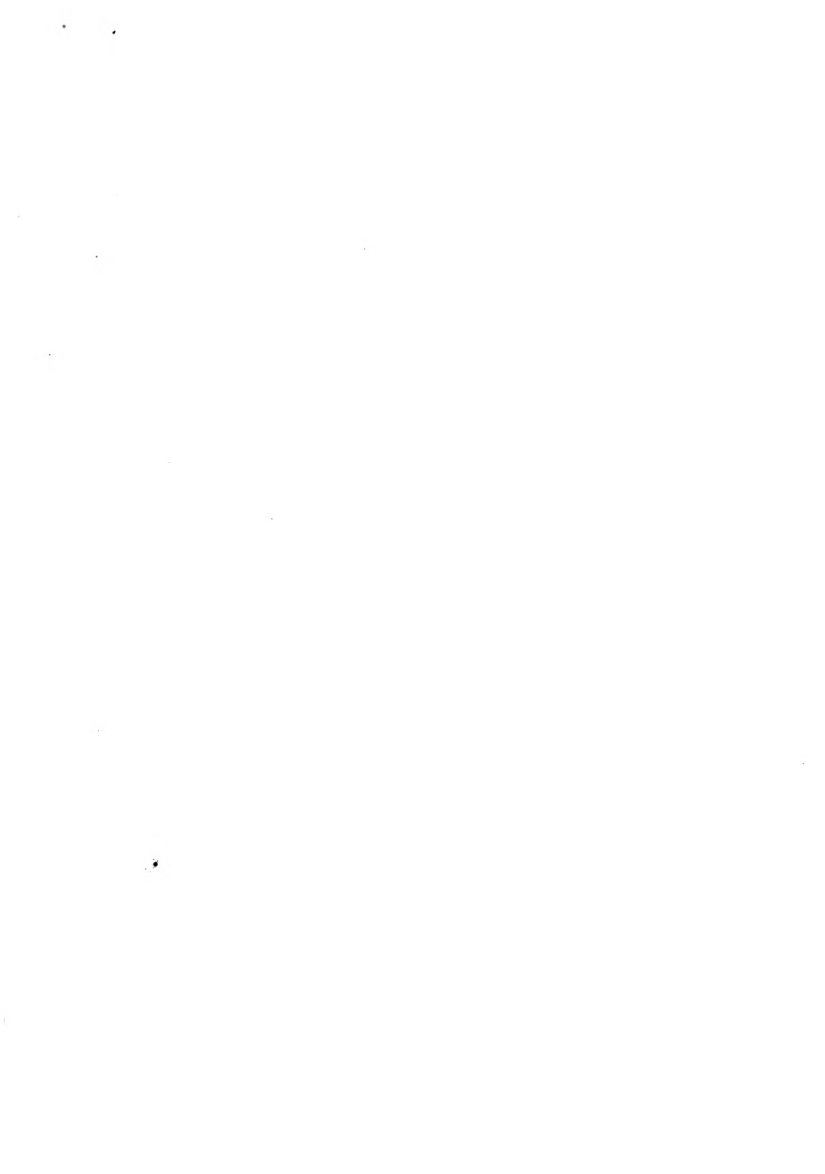
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